

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
11 August 2005 (11.08.2005)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2005/072243 A3

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G06K 9/00**

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2005/001871

(22) International Filing Date: 21 January 2005 (21.01.2005)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

P040100214 23 January 2004 (23.01.2004) AR

(71) Applicant and

(72) Inventor: SALVA CALCAGNO, Eduardo, Luis [AR/AR]; 917 Junin Street, 1113 Buenos Aires (AR).

(72) Inventor; and

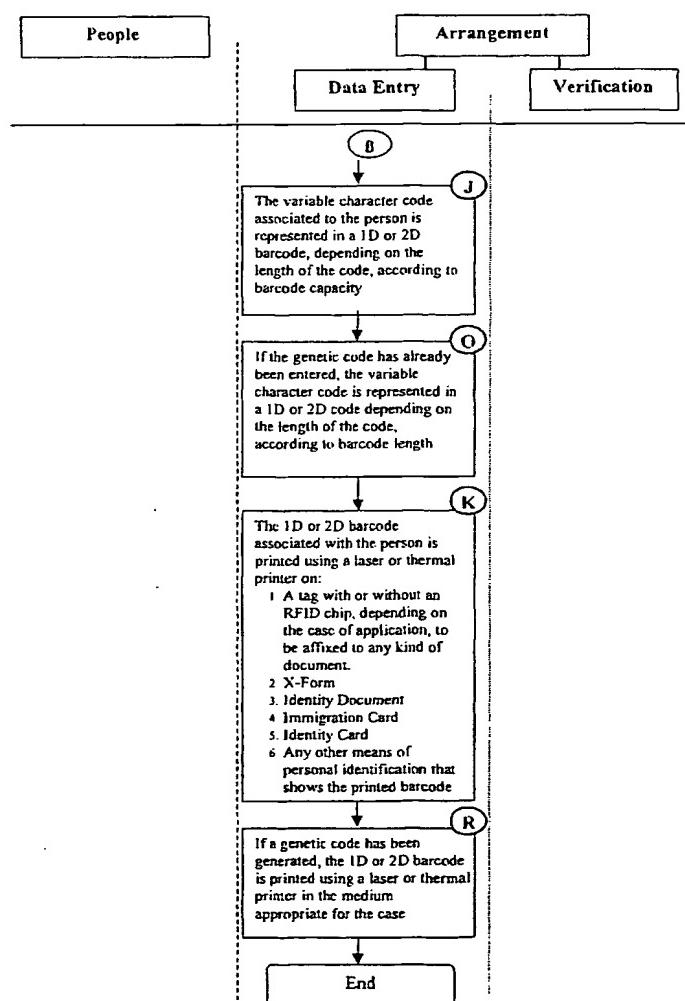
(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): ANDERSON, Flavio, Gabriel [US/US]; 1600 South Eads Street, Apt. 535-N, Arlington, VA 22202 (US).

(74) Agent: HOLMAN, John, Clarke; Jacobson Holman PLLC, 400 Seventh Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20004 (US).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD,

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: PERSON IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE BY CONVERTING FINGERPRINTS AND GENETIC CODES INTO BARCODES, AND THE DEVICE USED IN THIS PROCEDURE



(57) Abstract: A procedure to identify people starting with known methods of fingerprint recognition, which classifies the prints according to the Vucetich method, subclasses them according to the previous classification, converts them into alphanumeric codes, and then converts these into barcodes. To do this, there is a grid or plotting device where the characteristic points of the fingerprint are determined. They are then coded using the system's own techniques from the selective alphanumeric information in the form of a code. Once the alphanumeric code has been obtained, the conversion systems available in the device are used for the procedure to transform it into a magnetic barcode. In addition, the procedure can also identify a person by converting his genetic code (previously extracting his DNA) into barcodes. The entire procedure is put into practice by using a device especially designed for this purpose, consisting of a medium for digitally capturing images, a laser barcode reader, a computer, a database that can be in a separate server, and a printer.



MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— *with international search report*

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
9 February 2006

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

- (84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available):** ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO,